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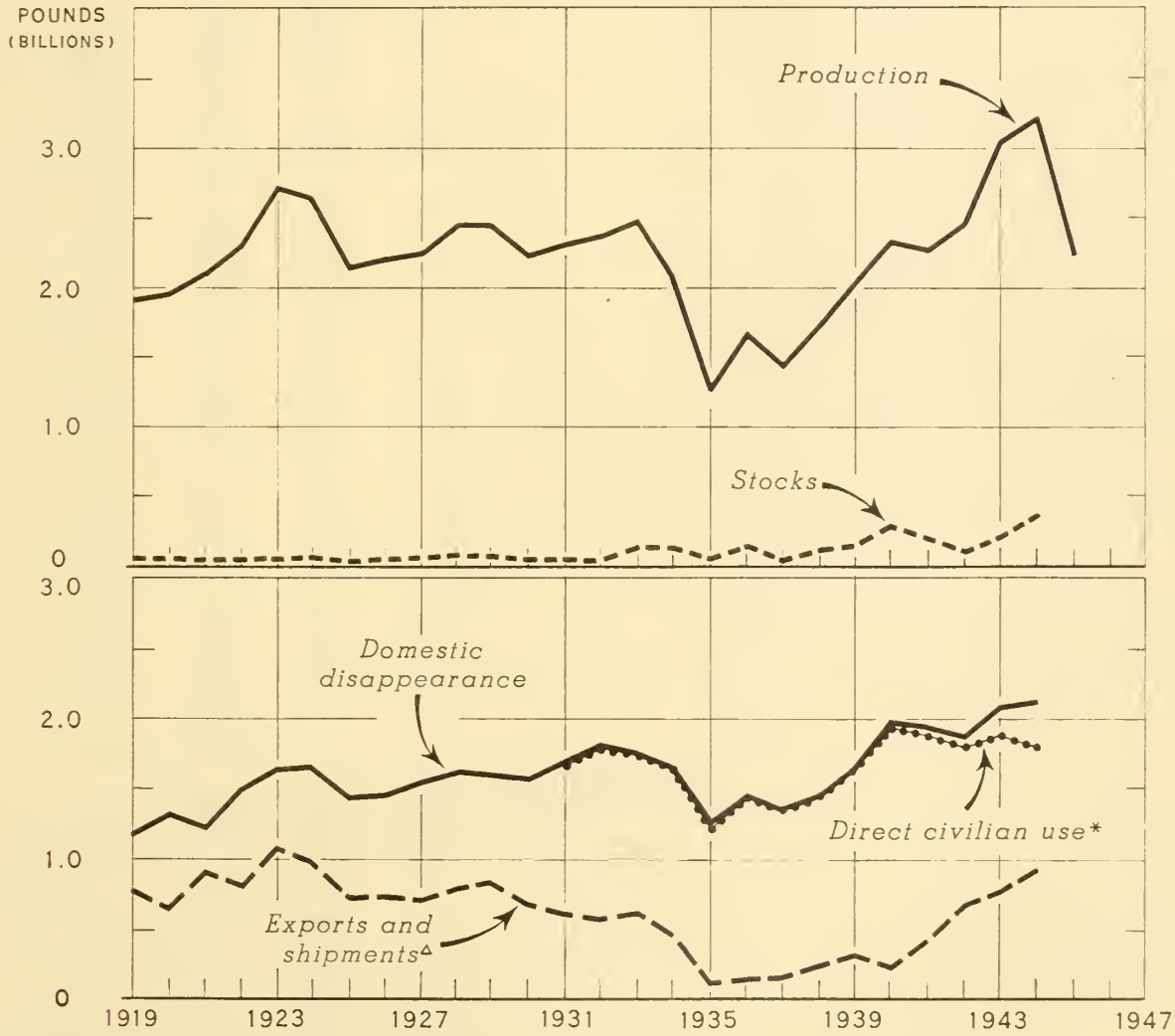
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 101 BAE JULY 1945

LARD, INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT: PRODUCTION, STOCKS DECEMBER 31, EXPORTS AND SHIPMENTS TO U. S. TERRITORIES, AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE, 1919-45




* DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE MINUS MANUFACTURING USE AND MILITARY PROCUREMENT
△ INCLUDES MILITARY PROCUREMENT FOR RELIEF BEGINNING IN 1944

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Exports and domestic use of lard will be reduced in 1945, as a result of a sharp decline in output. The civilian supply of lard in 1945 is indicated to be 11 to 12 pounds per capita, compared with nearly 14 pounds in 1944. Factory and warehouse stocks of lard and rendered pork fat reached a peak of nearly 700 million pounds in mid-1944, but in mid-1945 totaled only about 100 million pounds.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, June 1943 and 1944, April-June 1945

PRICES

| Item | June 1943 | June 1944 | 1945 April | 1945 May | 1945 June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Butter, 92-score, Chicago | 42.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| Butter, 92-score, New York | 43.4 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 |
| Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Lard, loose, Chicago | 12.8 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y. | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Tallow, edible, Chicago | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y. | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y. | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y. | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y. | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y. | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y. | --- | --- | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 1/ | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/ | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y. | 62.7 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.7 |
| Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/ | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans | 2/11.5 | 2/11.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Grease, A White, Chicago | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y. | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis | 14.5 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y. | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y. | 26.2 | 20.2 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y. | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 |
| Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y. | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y. | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y. | 36.5 | 34.5 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 32.7 |
| Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y. | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y. | 11.5 | 11.5 | 3/ 9.8 | 3/ 9.8 | 3/10.9 |
| **INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)** | | | | | |
| Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100) | 144 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| Eight domestic fats and oils | 102 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| All fats and oils (27 items) | 109 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Grouped by origin: | | | | | |
| Animal fats | 98 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Marine animal oils | 132 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| Vegetable oils, domestic | 132 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Vegetable oils, foreign | 157 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| Grouped by use: | | | | | |
| Butter | 96 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Butter, seasonally adjusted | 104 | 102 | 98 | 102 | 102 |
| Lard | 105 | 99 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Other food fats | 139 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| All food fats | 104 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Soap fats | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Drying oils | 150 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 148 |
| Miscellaneous oils | 117 | 116 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| All industrial fats and oils | 132 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Office of Marketing Services and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 2/ C.i.f. New York. 3/ Tanks only.

# THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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## SUMMARY

Fats and oils supplies are now at the most critical phase of the war, and are not expected to show much improvement before mid-1946. Imports of Argentine flaxseed and Philippine copra may afford some relief next year. With a shortage in world supplies and increasing shipments of fats and oils from surplus areas to Europe, imports into the United States in the second half of 1945 may be even smaller than in July-December 1942, when shipping was a serious problem and only 350 million pounds of fats, oils, and oilseeds (in terms of oil) were imported.

Present indications are that production from domestic materials will be smaller in the second half of 1945 than a year earlier. Inventories of fats and oils are now nearly 1 billion pounds (36 percent) smaller than a year ago. Prices will remain at ceilings at least through the first half of 1946.

The civilian supply of food fats for 1945 is now indicated to be about 38 pounds per capita (including butter and margarine in terms of fat content) compared with approximately 42 pounds in 1944, and an average of 45 pounds in 1935-39. Some improvement in civilian supplies of butter, compared with recent months, is anticipated for the rest of 1945, as a result of a scheduled reduction in lend-lease shipments and slight increases in butter output over last year.

Total acreage of oilseeds in 1945 is estimated at 39.7 million acres, compared with 41.0 million acres last year. Cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, at 18.4 million, was 2 million acres less than a year earlier. The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year is 13.3 million, about 0.3 million less than last year. Peanut acreage is only slightly smaller than in 1944, with nearly 4.0 million acres grown alone for all purposes. Planted acreage of flaxseed increased about 36 percent, from less than 3.1 million acres last year to over 4.1 million acres this year.

Output of edible vegetable oils in the first 6 to 8 months of 1946 is likely to be less than in the corresponding period of 1945, chiefly as a result of the 10-percent reduction in cotton acreage this year. Lard production in the spring and summer of 1946, however, may be larger than a year earlier, reflecting a prospective increase in the 1945 fall pig crop.

Flaxseed production in 1945 is forecast at 32.7 million bushels, 9.2 million bushels more than in 1944. Nevertheless, supplies of linseed oil from domestic sources will be smaller in 1945-46 than in the preceding season, as the increased crop of flaxseed does not fully compensate for reduced carry-over of flaxseed and linseed oil. As an offset, exports of linseed oil will be materially less in 1945-46 than in 1944-45, when the equivalent of about 9 million bushels of flaxseed was exported, mainly to Russia.

Little change in the level of production of inedible tallow and greases is anticipated for the rest of 1945 and the first half of 1946. The supply of these fats is small in relation to the strong demand for them, and stocks are at a low level.

-- July 24, 1945

## OUTLOOK.

BACKGROUND.- Imports of fats and oils were severely reduced in 1942, and are being cut further this year. Export requirements mounted sharply after Japanese occupation of surplus-producing areas in the Far East. Demand in the United States rose to new high levels during the war. Production of fats and oils from domestic materials increased from 9.4 billion pounds in 1941 to 10.8 billion pounds in 1943 and 1944. But output in 1945 has declined to about 9.6 billion pounds, mainly as a result of reductions in the pig crop and in flaxseed acreage last year, and a continuation of the downward trend in butter production through the first half of 1945.

### Cotton Acreage Reduced; Flaxseed Acreage Up Sharply

Planted acreages of oilseeds in 1945 total 39.7 million acres, compared with 41 million acres in 1944. A reduction of 2 million acres (10 percent) in cottonseed is partly offset by an increase of 1 million acres (36 percent) in flaxseed. Acreages of soybeans and peanuts grown alone for all purposes are slightly smaller than last year. Oil equivalent of the total 1945 oilseed acreage is approximately the same as in 1944 (assuming average yields per acre in 1945).

Table 2.- Planted and harvested acreages of major oilseeds, average 1935-39, annual 1942-45

| Item | Average, 1935-39 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 1/ | 1945 as percentage of 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million acres | Million acres | Million acres | Million acres | Million acres | Percent |
| Cotton: | | | | | | |
| In cultivation on July 1 | 28.5 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 90 |
| Harvested | 27.8 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 90 |
| Peanuts: | | | | | | |
| Grown alone for all purposes | 2.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 99 |
| Picked and threshed | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 100 |
| Soybeans: | | | | | | |
| Grown alone for all purposes | 7.3 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 98 |
| Harvested for beans | 3.0 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 99 |
| Flaxseed: | | | | | | |
| Planted | 1.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 136 |
| Harvested | 1.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 138 |
| Total, 4 crops - | | | | | | |
| Planted | 39.9 | 46.3 | 47.9 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 97 |
| Harvested | 33.9 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 36.5 | 35.4 | 97 |

Totals and percentages computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Preliminary, based on July 1 indications.

Acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 is estimated at 18.4 million, 10 percent less than a year earlier. Nearly one-half of the decline was in Texas, largely as a result of drought in the northwestern part of the State. Acreage was reduced in the Mississippi River delta areas, where planting was hindered by excessive rainfall. Other reductions were in North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In addition to the unfavorable weather, prospective scarcity of labor for cultivating and harvesting the crop was a factor in limiting acreage.

The estimated acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes this year, at 3,955,000 acres, is only 1 percent smaller than a year earlier. Acreage declined 14 percent in Alabama but increased in all other leading States except Florida, where acreage declined slightly. On the basis of the normal relationship to acreage grown alone, the acreage picked and threshed this year would total about 3,150,000, the same as in 1944.

A reduction of 2 percent in the acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes is reported this year. The national total in 1945 is 13.3 million acres. A late, wet spring delayed planting in much of the main producing area. In the North Central States, total acreage of soybeans grown alone is about the same as last year, but in other areas there is a net decline of about 10 percent. On the basis of growers' intentions on July 1, the indicated acreage of soybeans to be harvested for beans this year is 10.4 million, compared with 10.5 million in 1944.

The acreage of flaxseed planted in 1945 was 4,149,000 acres, 36 percent more than last year, but 17 percent less than the national goal of 5,000,000 acres. The indicated national output is 32.7 million bushels, 39 percent more than in 1944. In the four leading producing States -- Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana -- the increase over last year was 1.2 million acres (49 percent). Acreage was sharply reduced in California and Arizona, but was increased in Texas. Plantings in these States took place last fall and winter. Preliminary estimates of production for these three early States total 2.7 million bushels, compared with 3.5 million bushels in 1944.

## Slight Decline Probable in Output of Edible Oils and Fats in the Latter Half of 1945

Production of fats and oils used principally in food products may total roughly 3.5 billion pounds in the second half of 1945, compared with 3.6 billion pounds in the first half of the year, and nearly 3.7 billion pounds in the last half of 1944. Output of butter and edible vegetable oils probably will be about the same in the latter half of 1945 as a year ago, but lard production will be smaller, reflecting a 34-percent reduction in the fall pig crop of 1944 and a 7-percent reduction in the spring pig crop of 1945.

The 10-percent decline in cotton acreage this year will be reflected in a reduced output of cottonseed oil in 1945-46. Most of the reduction is likely to occur in the first half of 1946. Last season, processing of cottonseed was delayed by a late harvest, with the result that a larger-than-usual proportion of the oil was produced after January 1.

Increases in hog slaughter and lard production are probable in the spring and summer of 1946, as a result of a prospective increase in the 1945 fall pig crop.

PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE OF FATS AND OILS FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AS FOOD, UNITED STATES, 1931-45

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45416 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Reflecting reduced production of fats and oils, increased military procurement, and relatively large exports, civilian supplies of food fats will be materially smaller in 1945 than a year earlier. Average supplies per capita are expected to be about 38 pounds (fat content) compared with 42 pounds last year and an average of 45 pounds in 1935-39. Greatest reductions this year are in lard and butter. The civilian supply of margarine may be slightly larger than in 1944.

## Civilian Supplies of Food Fats to Continue Short

The total civilian supply of food fats and oils for 1945, including butter and margarine in terms of fat content, is estimated at about 38 pounds per capita compared with approximately 42 pounds last year, and an average of 45 pounds in 1935-39 (table 5). The reduction in civilian supplies in 1945 is due mainly to reduced production and stocks of lard, together with large military requirements and a strong European demand for fats and oils.

On the basis of latest indications, total military procurement of food fats in 1945 (exclusive of procurement for European relief) would be approximately 150 million pounds more than in 1944. Takings in the second half of 1945 probably will be somewhat smaller than in the first half, but larger than a year earlier.

Exports and shipments of food fats and oils in 1945 will be substantially smaller than a year earlier. Following the termination of the war in Europe, lend-lease shipments of fats were materially reduced. Import demand from the liberated areas of Europe is strong, but exports from the United States to such areas will not be sufficiently great to offset completely the reduction in lend-lease. The liberated countries doubtless would take as much fat as could be made available. Total imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of oil into continental Europe, excluding Russia, averaged about 4.5 billion pounds annually before the war. This year, because of the world shortage in fats and oils outside the Far East, probably less than 2 billion pounds will be imported into the Continent from all sources.

Civilian supplies of butter in the United States in the second half of 1945 may be moderately larger than in the first half of the year, reflecting curtailment of lend-lease shipments. But other food fats will be in shorter supply than before. With inventories of these fats approaching minimum working levels, requirements must be met largely from current production. Increasing tightness in supplies is reflected in recent reductions in manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for use in margarine and other edible products. After allowance for seasonal variation, July-September quotas for margarine are 14 percent less than in April-June; those for other edible products (shortening and cooking and salad oils) are down 4 percent. The supply of lard available for civilian consumption for the rest of 1945 will continue relatively small.

Table 3.- Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils by major groups March 1 and June 1, 1944 and 1945

| Item | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar.1 | June 1 | Mar.1 | June 1 |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Butter | 108 | 70 | 31 | 70 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 396 | 655 | 226 | 117 |
| Other edible | 852 | 826 | 728 | 710 |
| Inedible | 1,120 | 1,131 | 998 | 832 |
| All fats and oils | 2,476 | 2,682 | 1,983 | 1,729 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except butter, from USDA, cold-storage holdings.

## Soap-Fat Supplies to Remain Tight At Least Until Early 1946

Factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow and greases on June 1 totaled 198 million pounds, 134 million pounds less than a year earlier and the smallest since June 30, 1943. On the basis of prospective slaughter of cattle and hogs, production of inedible tallow and greases in the 12 months beginning July 1945 is likely to be about the same as in the past 12 months. Some reduction in noncivilian requirements for soap is possible by late 1945, but relief in the present tight supply situation in soap fats will depend mainly on resumption of imports of copra from the Philippine Islands. A recent order (Amendment 6 to WFO-42b), requiring manufacturers to use additional quantities of water-softening builder materials, in household package soaps -- chips, flakes, powders, granules, and similar types -- will extend the limited supply of fats available for making soap. The amendment, effective August 7, will limit the anhydrous (dry) soap content of the types of soap indicated to not more than 90 percent of the anhydrous soap content of such products in the 30 days ended July 17, 1942.

## Relief of Linseed Oil Shortage Dependent on Imports of Argentine Flaxseed

Supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil from domestic sources may be less in 1945-46 than in 1944-45. Crushing of domestic flaxseed in 1944-45 included 6 to 7 million bushels from stocks on hand at the beginning of the crop year. On July 1, 1945, stocks of flaxseed were at a low level. Factory and warehouse stocks of linseed oil on July 1 this year were 160 to 170 million pounds less than the 336 million pounds on hand a year earlier. This is equivalent to a reduction of 8 to 9 million bushels of flaxseed.

Partly offsetting the reduced carry-over of flaxseed and linseed oil, production of flaxseed in 1945 is indicated to be 9 million bushels greater than in 1944. An additional factor is the reduction in exports of linseed oil to Russia, from approximately 180 million pounds in 1944-45 (equivalent to about 9 million bushels of flaxseed) to negligible proportions in 1945-46. Most of the linseed oil shipped to Russia last season went out in July-December.

With no change in imports, the supply of flaxseed and linseed oil available for domestic consumption in 1945-46 would be slightly larger than in 1944-45. Last season, approximately 5 million bushels of flaxseed were imported from Canada, Uruguay, and Mexico. About 25 million pounds of linseed oil were imported from Argentina. Imports of flaxseed from Canada may be reduced this season. However, present reports indicate a probable increase in the Argentine flaxseed crop in 1945-46. European demand for Argentine flaxseed is strong, but some flaxseed undoubtedly would be available for shipment to the United States in 1946. In pre-war years, the United States took about one-fourth of the Argentine flaxseed exports.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Production of Fats and Oils Moderately Increased in May; Stocks Continue Decline

Factory output of fats and oils in May totaled 723 million pounds, 65 million pounds more than a month earlier, but 143 million pounds less than a year earlier. The May output of soybean oil, amounting to 134 million pounds, was the largest on record, approached closely only once before -- in April 1943, when production reached 132 million pounds. The principal declines in production from May 1944 were in lard, greases, and linseed oil.

Inventories of fats and oils in factories and warehouses declined 94 million pounds during May. At the end of the month those stocks totaled 1,729 million pounds (crude basis), 953 million pounds less than a year earlier. Stocks of inedible tallow and greases declined 53 million pounds in May to 198 million pounds, the smallest since June 1943. Linseed oil inventories were down 22 million pounds to 188 million pounds, the smallest since September 1943. Chief declines from a year earlier were in lard, inedible tallow and greases, linseed oil, and soybean oil.

### USDA Purchases of Fats and Oils Continue Small

Purchases of fats, oils, and soap by the Department of Agriculture in June totaled 43 million pounds, including margarine and soap in terms of fat content. This was about the same total as a month earlier. The chief commodities purchased in June were lard, butter, and margarine.

Total purchases in the first 6 months of 1945, including soybeans, were 299 million pounds (fat content basis), compared with slightly more than 1 billion pounds in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Table 4.- Purchases of fats and oils, and soybeans by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941-45

| Item | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 May | 1945 June | 1945 Jan.-June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Butter | 1/ | 34 | 120 | 106 | 15 | 8 | 30 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 326 | 654 | 882 | 809 | 18 | 23 | 114 |
| Other animal fats and oils 2/ | 2 | 30 | 61 | 2 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Linseed oil | --- | 70 | 391 | 198 | --- | 1/ | 1 |
| Soybeans (oil equivalent) 3/ | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 | --- | --- | 35 |
| Soybean oil | --- | 17 | 22 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Other vegetable oils | --- | 82 | 49 | 15 | --- | --- | 31 |
| Shortening | --- | 46 | 62 | 8 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Margarine (fat content) 4/ | 1 | 77 | 72 | 59 | 2 | 7 | 44 |
| Soap (fat content) 4/ | --- | 16 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 36 |
| Total fat equivalent | 333 | 1,030 | 1,691 | 1,312 | 42 | 43 | 299 |
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| Soybeans | 450 | 400 | 983 | 206 | --- | --- | 3,846 |

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.
3/ Oil equivalent estimated at 9 pounds per bushel.
4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

## GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

### Food Fat Quotas Reduced; Oil for Fish Canning Exempted from Quotas

Manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for use in civilian margarine in July-September this year were reduced by Amendment 16 to WFO 42, effective July 1. The new quotas are set at 95 percent of use in the corresponding quarter of 1944, compared with 110 percent allowed in April-June this year. Permitted use of fats and oils in civilian shortening and edible oils also was reduced by Amendment 16, with quotas for July-September established at 77 percent of base-period use, compared with 80 percent in April-June. Base-period use for shortening and oils is average use in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941.

Amendment 17 to WFO 42, effective July 12, exempted from restrictions of this order any oil used to can certain types of fish: tuna, bonito, yellowtail, and sardines. Use of vegetable oil in packing tuna, bonito, and yellowtail is restricted, however, by Amendment 10 to WFO 44, effective July 1, to specified maximum quantities per case of fish packed. These maximums are less than the quantities normally used, but are based on studies of the quantity per case required to maintain the quality of the product. No maximum was placed on use of oil in canning sardines. The high price of oil in relation to the price of sardines is expected to prevent unnecessary use of oil in packing this fish. Total use of oil in canned fish probably

will be increased by these amendments. Expansion of fish canning this season is expected to more than offset the reduction in use of oil per case packed.

Specific Authorization Required to Use Castor Oil

Specific authorization to use castor oil was required by War Food Order 137, effective July 1. Deliveries to users are limited to 450 pounds each month, except to fill orders for quantities specifically authorized by the Department of Agriculture, or for castor oil to be sold for direct medicinal use. The new order is similar to WFO 32, which was in effect during the period from the spring of 1943 to October 1943.

The present shortage of castor oil is due partly to increased use in place of other fats and oils, especially linseed oil, which has been in tight supply. Also, stocks of castor beans and oils in the United States are low, and the Brazilian crop of castor beans this year is estimated to be smaller than last year. Castor oil is used not only as a drying oil but also in the manufacture of important war and civilian products, such as synthetic rubber and resins, coated fabrics, hydraulic pressure transmission fluids, and petroleum emulsions.

Tall Oil Inventories and Uses Restricted

Users of tall oil are prohibited by War Food Order 136, effective June 28, from accepting delivery of a quantity that would result in an inventory equivalent to more than a 30 or 45 days' supply, depending on location of the plant. Producers, refiners, and distributors are required each month to give priority to orders for tall oil to be used in the manufacture of products other than soap, protective coatings (except allocated phthalic alkyd resins), coated fabrics, or floor coverings.

Tall oil is a byproduct of wood pulp made by the sulfate process, and is composed largely of rosin acids and linoleic and other fatty acids. Shortages in napthenic acid, rosin, red oil (oleic acid), and fats and oils have resulted in a sharply increased demand for tall oil.

## LARD, SHORTENING, AND FOOD OILS, 1944 AND 1945

Production of Lard at Peak in 1944; Use Encouraged

Production of lard and rendered pork fat, which reached a peak of 3,215 million pounds in 1944, probably will be less than 2,250 million pounds in 1945, on the basis of marketings of hogs and lard production through June, and prospective hog marketings for the rest of the year. The 1944 level of pork and lard production is not likely to be equaled for several years at least, as it was based in part on utilization of large reserves of feedstuffs.

Output of lard in the first half of 1944 amounted to nearly 1,950 million pounds, over 60 percent of the total for the year. This unprecedented rate of production created a difficult storage problem. Restrictions on use of lard in soap, bakery products, and other manufactured food products were temporarily suspended in the late spring and early summer of 1944. Ration-point values on lard, shortening, and edible oils were reduced to zero in

March and maintained at that level until January 1945. Restrictions on commercial exports of lard were suspended from May 15, 1944 until late in the year.

Exports of lard to the United Kingdom and Russia were relatively small in early 1944, but increased substantially later in the year. The total quantity of lard exported to those two countries was 688 million pounds in 1944, compared with 660 million pounds in 1943. Exports to Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia increased from 67 million pounds in 1943 to 147 million pounds in 1944. Total exports and shipments of lard, including military procurement for relief, amounted to 922 million pounds in 1944, compared with 775 million pounds in 1943. Use of lard and rendered pork fat in soap in 1944 was 176 million pounds, compared with 74 million pounds a year earlier. In addition, some lard was carried over by soap makers for use in 1945. Procurement of lard by the armed forces for their own use rose from 64 million pounds in 1943 to 100 million pounds in 1944. There was a net increase in stocks of over 150 million pounds during 1944. Disappearance of lard for civilian use was 1,795 million pounds in 1944 compared with 1,890 million pounds a year earlier (table 7).

## Lard Short in 1945; Exports and Civilian Supplies Reduced

With lard output nearly 1 billion pounds less in 1945 than in 1944, the supply of lard for civilians this year may be reduced to about 1,500 million pounds. This would amount to approximately 11.6 pounds per capita, compared with 13.9 pounds last year, and would be the smallest since 1938. Military procurement of lard in 1945 will be larger than in 1944. Exports, however, are expected to be materially smaller than in 1944.

Supplies of lard began to shrink in late 1944, reflecting reduced output in the 1944-45 hog marketing year, large exports, and heavy civilian use in the fourth quarter. Purchase of additional lard for use in soap was prohibited in early November, except for some off-grade lard subsequently sold to soap makers. In late January 1945, lard produced in federally inspected plants was required to be set aside for purchase by Government agencies, at the rate of 7.5 pounds for every 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered. Later, East and West Coast States were exempted from this action. On April 1 the rate was reduced to 5.5 pounds and in late July to 4 pounds per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered.

## Supplies of Shortening and Food Oils Relatively Small

Manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for use in making civilian shortening and food oils were maintained throughout 1944 at 88 percent of base-period use, the same as in 1943. (Base-period use is average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941.) Reflecting the relative abundance in lard supplies, disappearance of shortening and food oils into civilian trade channels in 1944 (including edible tallow and oleostearine) totaled 15.8 pounds per capita, slightly less than a year earlier. Exports of shortening in 1944, together with shipments to United States territories, were only 18 million pounds, compared with 59 million pounds a year earlier. Military procurement increased, however, rising from 104 million pounds in 1943 to 155 million pounds in 1944 (table 9).

Total exports of cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils, and edible animal fats other than butter and lard, were reduced from 159 million pounds in 1943 to 85 million pounds in 1944 (table 10). This decline was offset by an increase in exports of linseed oil and of imported oils, chiefly sunflower. In 1944, exports of linseed oil to Russia for food use were 309 million pounds, compared with 217 million pounds in 1943. Linseed oil is now in short supply, and virtually none will be exported for food use in 1945.

The supply of edible oils also is short in relation to total demands this year. Fats and oils quotas for the manufacture of civilian shortening and edible oils were reduced in the April-June quarter of 1945 from 88 to 80 percent of base-period use, and were further reduced in the July-September quarter to 77 percent of base-period use.

## Use of Soybean Oil in Shortening Increased in 1944

Primary oils and fats used in manufacture of shortening totaled 1,310 million pounds in 1944, compared with 1,371 million pounds a year earlier (table 11). In addition, some vegetable oil stearin, a secondary product, apparently was used. Production of shortening totaled 1,363 million pounds in 1944. Soybean oil comprised 47 percent of all primary oils and fats used in 1944 compared with 42 percent in 1943. Use of cottonseed oil declined from 42 to 37 percent of the total. This shift was due to the relative abundance of soybean oil in 1944 and Government allocations. For nearly 2-1/2 years, refined cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils have been allocated to manufacturers for specific uses under WFO 29.

Table 5.-Disappearance of fats and oils for domestic consumption as food, per capita, 1931-45

| Year | Butter excluding use in margarine: Actual weight | Butter excluding use in margarine: Fat content (80.5%) | Margarine: Actual weight | Margarine: Fat content (variable) | Lard excluding use in margarine, shortening and non-food products | Shortening | Other edible oils and fats | Total including actual weight of butter | Total fat content |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| | | | | | Civilian and Military | | | | |
| 1931 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 47.2 | 43.6 |
| 1932 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 45.7 | 42.2 |
| 1933 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 45.9 | 42.5 |
| 1934 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 47.4 | 43.8 |
| 1935 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 46.4 | 43.1 |
| 1936 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 48.0 | 44.8 |
| 1937 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 6.3 | 47.9 | 44.7 |
| 1938 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 48.1 | 44.9 |
| 1939 | 17.3 | 13.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 49.5 | 46.2 |
| 1940 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 14.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 50.0 | 46.7 |
| 1941 | 16.3 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 51.3 | 48.2 |
| 1942 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 49.2 | 46.0 |
| 1943 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 46.8 | 44.3 |
| 1944 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 13.6 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 46.0 | 43.5 |
| 1945 1/ | 12.0 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 11.6 | 2/ 16.1 | | 42.8 | 40.5 |
| | | | | | Civilian | | | | |
| 1941 | 15.9 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 50.8 | 47.7 |
| 1942 | 15.6 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 47.9 | 44.9 |
| 1943 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 45.7 | 43.4 |
| 1944 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 44.7 | 42.4 |
| 1945 1/ | 10.6 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 2/ 15.1 | | 40.5 | 38.5 |

Based on tables 6-10. Computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Forecast

2/ Other edible oils and fats included with shortening.

Table 6.-Butter: Supply and disposition, 1931-45

| Year | Supply: Production: Creamery | Supply: Production: Farm | Supply: Production: Total | Supply: Imports | Supply: Cold storage stocks Jan. 1 | Supply: Total supply | Disposition: Exports | Disposition: Shipments to U.S. territories | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military procurement | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military & civilian per capita | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1931 | 1,667 | 544 | 2,212 | 2 | 63 | 2,277 | 2 | 5 | | 2,244 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 1932 | 1,694 | 581 | 2,276 | 1 | 27 | 2,303 | 2 | 5 | | 2,275 | 18.1 | 18.1 |
| 1933 | 1,763 | 580 | 2,343 | 1 | 22 | 2,366 | 1 | 5 | | 2,248 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| 1934 | 1,695 | 559 | 2,253 | 1 | 111 | 2,366 | 1 | 5 | | 2,312 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| 1935 | 1,632 | 539 | 2,171 | 23 | 47 | 2,241 | 1 | 6 | | 2,195 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| 1936 | 1,629 | 502 | 2,131 | 10 | 40 | 2,181 | 1 | 5 | | 2,114 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| 1937 | 1,624 | 472 | 2,096 | 11 | 61 | 2,169 | 1 | 5 | | 2,120 | 16.3 | 16.3 |
| 1938 | 1,786 | 454 | 2,240 | 2 | 43 | 2,285 | 2 | 6 | | 2,148 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| 1939 | 1,782 | 429 | 2,210 | 1 | 129 | 2,340 | 2 | 7 | | 2,276 | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| 1940 | 1,837 | 403 | 2,240 | 1 | 55 | 2,296 | 3 | 8 | | 2,244 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| 1941 | 1,872 | 395 | 2,268 | 4 | 41 | 2,313 | 3 | 10 | 81 | 2,104 | 16.3 | 15.9 |
| 1942 | 1,764 | 366 | 2,130 | 20 | 114 | 2,264 | 15 | 9 | 145 | 2,070 | 16.3 | 15.6 |
| 1943 | 1,674 | 341 | 2,015 | 3 | 25 | 2,043 | 100 | 7 | 263 | 1/1,527 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| 1944 | 1,487 | 329 | 1,816 | 2 | 155 | 1,973 | 88 | 5 | 312 | 1/1,533 | 13.3 | 11.9 |
| 1945 | | | 2/1,740 | | 61 | | | | | | | |

Production, stocks, and military procurement from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports, exports and shipments from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except that shipments to territories include special programs of U.S.D.A. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Adjusted to allow for changes in cold-storage stocks held by the armed forces.
2/ Forecast.

Table 7.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply and disposition, 1931-45

| Year | Supply | | | | | | Disposition | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 1/ | | | | | | | | Domestic disappearance | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Direct use as lard | | | |
| | Federally inspected | Other | Total | Imports | Stocks, January 1 2/ | Total supply | Exports | Shipments to U. S. territories 1/ | Total | Use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products | Military, excluding relief 1/ | Civilian | Military and civilian, per capita | Civilian, per capita |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| 1931 | 1,554 | 753 | 2,307 | 3/ | 51 | 2,358 | 578 | 23 | 1,706 | 19 | | 1,687 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| 1932 | 1,573 | 807 | 2,380 | 3/ | 51 | 2,431 | 552 | 24 | 1,814 | 15 | | 1,799 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| 1933 | 1,679 | 796 | 2,475 | 3/ | 41 | 2,516 | 584 | 28 | 1,772 | 13 | | 1,759 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| 1934 | 1,341 | 750 | 2,091 | 3/ | 133 | 2,224 | 435 | 23 | 1,648 | 10 | | 1,637 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| 1935 | 662 | 614 | 1,276 | 3/ | 118 | 1,394 | 97 | 18 | 1,226 | 6 | | 1,221 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| 1936 | 992 | 687 | 1,679 | 3/ | 53 | 1,732 | 112 | 25 | 1,449 | 7 | | 1,442 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| 1937 | 759 | 672 | 1,431 | 3/ | 146 | 1,577 | 137 | 26 | 1,361 | 3 | | 1,358 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 1938 | 1,034 | 694 | 1,728 | 3/ | 54 | 1,782 | 205 | 29 | 1,440 | 4 | | 1,436 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| 1939 | 1,272 | 765 | 2,037 | 3/ | 107 | 2,144 | 277 | 34 | 1,671 | 9 | | 1,662 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| 1940 | 1,527 | 816 | 2,343 | 3/ | 162 | 2,505 | 201 | 31 | 1,979 | 23 | | 1,956 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| 1941 | 1,526 | 755 | 2,281 | 3/ | 294 | 2,575 | 393 | 31 | 1,953 | 60 | 21 | 1,872 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| 1942 | 1,724 | 745 | 2,469 | 3/ | 199 | 2,668 | 652 | 33 | 1,883 | 71 | 12 | 1,800 | 13.4 | 13.6 |
| 1943 | 2,080 | 977 | 3,056 | 1 | 101 | 3,158 | 736 | 39 | 4/2,095 | 141 | 64 | 1,890 | 14.2 | 14.6 |
| 1944 | 2,367 | 848 | 3,215 | 3/ | 200 | 3,415 | 5/886 | 36 | 4/2,136 | 241 | 100 | 1,795 | 13.6 | 13.9 |
| 1945 | | | 6/2,230 | --- | 374 | 6/2,604 | | | | | | | | |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census except as noted. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Production and military procurement, from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; shipments to territories include special programs of USDA in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ 1931-41, cold-storage stocks, reported by USDA; 1942-45, factory and warehouse stocks, reported by the Bureau of the Census. Cold-storage stocks and stocks reported by the Bureau of the Census were practically the same from 1938 to 1941. Prior to 1938 cold-storage stocks were larger.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Adjusted for USDA stocks in transit to warehouses and ships; these stocks are not included in factory and warehouse stocks. There was an estimated increase of 88 million pounds during 1943 and an estimated decrease of 17 million pounds during 1944.

5/ Includes 27 million pounds, military procurement for relief, from reports of USDA.

6/ Forecast.

Table 8.-Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1931-44

| Year | Production | Apparent change in stocks | Net supply | Disposition | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | American Red Cross procurement | Domestic disappearance | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Military procurement | Civilian | Military and civilian per capita | Civilian per capita |
| | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.Lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1931 | 229.9 | - 1.9 | 231.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | | | 228.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 1932 | 203.2 | - .1 | 203.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | | | 200.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 1933 | 245.5 | + 1.1 | 244.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | | | 241.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 1934 | 264.4 | - .4 | 264.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | | | 261.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 1935 | 381.6 | + .3 | 381.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | | | 378.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1936 | 393.3 | + 1.1 | 392.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | | | 389.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1937 | 397.4 | - .3 | 397.6 | .3 | .4 | | | 396.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| 1938 | 385.2 | - .1 | 385.3 | .2 | .5 | | | 384.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 1939 | 300.9 | - .6 | 301.5 | .3 | .5 | | | 300.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 1940 | 320.4 | + .6 | 319.8 | 1.2 | .5 | | | 318.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 1941 | 367.6 | + .2 | 367.4 | 3.5 | .8 | | | 363.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 1942 | 425.7 | + 30.2 | 395.6 | 28.5 | 4.1 | | | 363.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 1943 | 614.1 | + .8 | 613.4 | 97.7 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 502.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| 1944 | 588.2 | - 5.2 | 593.4 | 79.0 | .5 | 13.0 | 2.8 | 498.0 | 3.6 | 3.9 |

Compiled as follows:

Production, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Apparent change in stocks, residual balancing item.

Exports --

1931-40, tax-free withdrawals for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1941-44, Bureau of the Census.

Shipments include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

American Red Cross procurement for prisoner of war packages, U.S.D.A.

Military, U.S.D.A.

Civilian disappearance, tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and territories, plus tax-free withdrawals for use in Government institutions, minus shipments to territories.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 9.-Shortening: Supply and distribution, 1931-45

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Stocks Jan. 1 | Supply: Total supply | Disposition: Exports | Disposition: Shipments to U. S. territories 1/ | Disposition: American Red Cross procurement 2/ | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military procurement 2/ | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military and civilian per capita | Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.Lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1931 | 1,172 | 3/ | 27 | 1,198 | 6 | 5 | | | 1,163 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 1932 | 945 | 3/ | 25 | 970 | 3 | 5 | | | 936 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 1933 | 953 | 3/ | 26 | 979 | 3 | 5 | | | 944 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 1934 | 1,204 | 3/ | 27 | 1,232 | 2 | 5 | | | 1,197 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| 1935 | 1,547 | 8 | 28 | 1,582 | 1 | 8 | | | 1,533 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| 1936 | 1,587 | 6 | 40 | 1,633 | 2 | 6 | | | 1,580 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 1937 | 1,595 | 2 | 45 | 1,642 | 2 | 5 | | | 1,589 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 1938 | 1,514 | 2 | 46 | 1,562 | 2 | 5 | | | 1,499 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| 1939 | 1,404 | 1 | 56 | 1,460 | 3 | 5 | | | 1,396 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| 1940 | 1,190 | 1 | 57 | 1,247 | 4 | 5 | | | 1,185 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 1941 | 1,409 | 1 | 54 | 1,465 | 4 | 6 | | 25 | 1,376 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| 1942 | 1,300 | 3/ | 53 | 1,354 | 3 | 8 | | 128 | 1,172 | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| 1943 | 1,438 | 3/ | 43 | 1,480 | 51 | 8 | 1 | 104 | 1,270 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| 1944 | 1,363 | 3/ | 46 | 1,410 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 155 | 1,188 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| 1945 | | | 43 | | | | | | | | |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per capita extimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Shipments to territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 10.-Estimated direct food use of "other edible fats and oils," 1931-45

| Year | Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn and edible olive oils; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine and edible tallow | | | | | | | Other fats and oils: Use as edible except in shortening and margarine 2/ | Domestic food use of "other edible fats and oils" | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Exports & shipments to U. S. territories 1/ | Factory & warehouse stocks Jan. 1 | Domestic disappearance: Nonfood uses includ. foots & loss | Domestic disappearance: Use in shortening and margarine | Domestic disappearance: Direct use as edible fat or oil | | Total: sum of (7) + (8) | Military 3/ | Civilian | Military and civilian per capita | Civilian per capita |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1931 | 1,804 | 92 | 111 | 657 | 149 | 1,068 | 504 | 96 | 599 | | 599 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 1932 | 1,902 | 77 | 125 | 723 | 173 | 921 | 490 | 77 | 567 | | 567 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 1933 | 1,765 | 86 | 98 | 991 | 170 | 942 | 557 | 99 | 657 | | 657 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 1934 | 1,620 | 83 | 60 | 1,076 | 157 | 1,242 | 579 | 87 | 666 | | 666 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 1935 | 1,630 | 379 | 27 | 741 | 169 | 1,409 | 471 | 214 | 686 | | 686 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 1936 | 1,925 | 294 | 26 | 674 | 163 | 1,401 | 584 | 147 | 732 | | 732 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 1937 | 2,202 | 378 | 28 | 718 | 188 | 1,626 | 642 | 175 | 818 | | 818 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 1938 | 2,453 | 196 | 26 | 814 | 218 | 1,551 | 729 | 160 | 890 | | 890 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 1939 | 2,291 | 116 | 45 | 939 | 173 | 1,428 | 767 | 179 | 946 | | 946 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 1940 | 2,240 | 71 | 44 | 933 | 195 | 1,335 | 812 | 185 | 997 | | 997 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 1941 | 2,574 | 47 | 52 | 858 | 258 | 1,496 | 928 | 182 | 1,110 | 18 | 1,092 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| 1942 | 2,756 | 32 | 69 | 745 | 256 | 1,505 | 999 | 46 | 1,045 | 40 | 1,005 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| 1943 | 3,206 | 25 | 159 | 705 | 300 | 1,861 | 890 | 15 | 905 | 71 | 834 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| 1944 | 2,893 | 31 | 85 | 727 | 286 | 1,783 | 879 | 27 | 906 | 52 | 855 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 1945 4/ | 3,125 | | | 619 | | | | | | | | | |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census except as noted. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Shipments to territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Chiefly coconut, babassu, palm-kernel, palm, sesame, and sunflower oils.

3/ U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4/ Forecast.

Table 11.- Shortening: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1940-44

| Item | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | | | | |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Cottonseed oil | 823,359 | 888,733 | 693,564 | 572,208 | 489,880 |
| Soybean oil | 212,317 | 215,967 | 335,555 | 568,405 | 620,257 |
| Peanut oil | 22,516 | 81,905 | 37,817 | 50,886 | 61,249 |
| Corn oil | 746 | 62 | 4,093 | 6,356 | 5,393 |
| Linseed oil | --- | --- | --- | 7,084 | 300 |
| Total domestic vegetable | 1,058,938 | 1,186,667 | 1,071,029 | 1,204,939 | 1,177,079 |
| Palm oil | 33,224 | 86,486 | 29,303 | 852 | --- |
| Coconut oil | 17,576 | 22,069 | 4,961 | 3 | 69 |
| Sesame oil | 24 | 226 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Babassu oil | 381 | --- | 50 | 1 | --- |
| Palm-kernel oil | 1,146 | 4 | 1/ 1,179 | 1/ 91 | --- |
| Other oils 2/ | 32 | 93 | 24,212 | 4,806 | 5,559 |
| Total foreign vegetable | 52,383 | 108,878 | 59,707 | 5,757 | 5,631 |
| Tallow, edible | 39,595 | 41,227 | 55,777 | 78,552 | 59,752 |
| Oleostearine | 16,940 | 23,103 | 30,701 | 29,726 | 22,393 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 16,736 | 50,787 | 61,632 | 36,407 | 39,492 |
| Oleo oil | 880 | 1,282 | 663 | 2,660 | 2,691 |
| Total animal | 74,201 | 116,399 | 148,773 | 147,345 | 124,328 |
| Fish oils | 10,902 | 6,165 | 5,750 | 12,584 | 2,764 |
| Total fats and oils | 1,196,424 | 1,418,109 | 1,285,259 | 1,370,625 | 1,309,802 |
| | Percentage of total | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Cottonseed oil | 68.8 | 62.7 | 54.0 | 41.7 | 37.4 |
| Soybean oil | 17.7 | 15.2 | 26.1 | 41.5 | 47.4 |
| Peanut oil | 1.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Other domestic oils | .1 | 3/ | .3 | 1.0 | .4 |
| Total domestic vegetable | 88.5 | 83.7 | 83.3 | 87.9 | 89.9 |
| Palm oil | 2.8 | 6.1 | 2.3 | .1 | --- |
| Coconut oil | 1.5 | 1.6 | .4 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Other foreign oils | .1 | 3/ | 2.0 | .3 | .4 |
| Total foreign vegetable | 4.4 | 7.7 | 4.7 | .4 | .4 |
| Tallow, edible | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Oleostearine | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Lard | 1.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Fish oils | .9 | .4 | .4 | .9 | .2 |
| Other animal and marine oils | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 |
| Total animal and marine oils | 7.1 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| Total, all fats and oils | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

1/Includes murumuru-kernel oil and tucum-kernel oil.

2/ A small percentage may be of domestic origin. In 1942, "other oils" consisted mostly of sunflower oil.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.- Price received by farmers, and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, June 1943 and 1944, April-June 1945

| Item | Unit | June 1943 | June 1944 | 1945 April | 1945 May | 1945 June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | | | |
| Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports | Long ton | 75.00 | 75.00 | 76.50 | 78.38 | 82.50 |
| Cottonseed, United States average | Short ton | 46.40 | 52.80 | 51.90 | 52.10 | 52.50 |
| Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis | Bushel | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.11 |
| Flaxseed, United States average | Bushel | 2.83 | 2.85 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 |
| Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points | 100 pounds | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 |
| Peanuts, United States average | 100 pounds | 7.01 | 7.84 | 8.24 | 8.30 | 8.23 |
| Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago | Bushel | 1.71 | 1.92 | 2.20 | --- | 2.20 |
| Soybeans, United States average | Bushel | 1.73 | 1.93 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.17 |
| **Oilseed meals 1/** | | | | | | |
| Copra meal, Los Angeles | Short ton | 51.50 | 51.50 | 2/50.00 | 2/50.00 | 2/50.00 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis | " " | 38.50 | 48.50 | 48.50 | 48.50 | 48.50 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago | " " | --- | 54.45 | 54.45 | 54.45 | 54.45 |
| Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis | " " | 43.50 | 45.50 | 45.50 | 45.50 | 45.50 |
| Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York | " " | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills | " " | 38.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 |
| Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago | " " | 40.40 | 51.90 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 |

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Bagged carlots.

2/ $3.50 per ton added to bulk quotation to adjust to bagged-carlots basis.

Table 13.- Oleomargarine: Production, tax-paid withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, May 1943 and 1944, March-May 1945

| Item | May 1943 | May 1944 | 1945 1/ March | 1945 1/ April | 1945 1/ May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Production: | | | | | |
| Colored | 12,171 | 14,408 | 7,568 | 9,283 | 11,340 |
| Uncolored | 18,603 | 30,071 | 47,319 | 46,367 | 42,985 |
| Total 2/ | 30,774 | 44,480 | 54,887 | 55,650 | 54,325 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals for consumption in the United States and territories | 20,653 | 31,846 | 50,462 | 46,832 | 41,477 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Oleo oil | 908 | 1,655 | 1,165 | 1,068 | 1,046 |
| Oleostearine | 174 | 297 | 142 | 239 | 213 |
| Lard, neutral | 3/ 411 | 4/ 945 | 847 | 590 | 581 |
| Oleo stock | 203 | 255 | 127 | 43 | 149 |
| Tallow | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total, animal | 1,711 | 3,152 | 2,281 | 1,940 | 1,989 |
| Cottonseed oil | 9,917 | 13,728 | 24,486 | 25,824 | 23,005 |
| Soybean oil | 13,033 | 18,013 | 16,131 | 16,006 | 17,979 |
| Peanut oil | 282 | 246 | 642 | 495 | 327 |
| Corn oil | 165 | 1,037 | 898 | 776 | 813 |
| Linseed oil | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cottonseed flakes | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Soybean stearine | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Soya flakes | 8 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Total, domestic vegetable | 23,407 | 33,034 | 42,163 | 43,115 | 42,135 |
| Total fats and oils | 25,118 | 36,186 | 44,444 | 45,055 | 44,124 |
| Milk | 5,085 | 7,421 | 9,460 | 9,488 | 9,403 |
| Salt | 996 | 1,472 | 1,705 | 1,729 | 1,730 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 55 | 65 | 99 | 85 | 89 |
| Lecithin | 24 | 37 | 59 | 59 | 55 |
| Monostearine | 24 | 31 | 36 | 47 | 43 |
| Soda (Benzoate of) | 21 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 36 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 6 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 12 |
| Color | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Estearine | --- | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous | --- | --- | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Total, other materials | 6,216 | 9,079 | 11,417 | 11,479 | 11,385 |
| Total, all materials | 31,334 | 45,265 | 55,861 | 56,534 | 55,509 |

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Includes 20,000 pounds of lard stearine. 4/ Includes 50,000 pounds of lard flakes.